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# ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

# GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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> ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ ТБИЛИСИ - НЬЮ-ЙОРК

**GMN:** Georgian Medical News is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board and The International Academy of Sciences, Education, Industry and Arts (U.S.A.) since 1994. **GMN** carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

**GMN** is indexed in MEDLINE, SCOPUS, PubMed and VINITI Russian Academy of Sciences. The full text content is available through EBSCO databases.

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GMN: Georgian Medical News – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

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Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

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რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დავიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

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- 3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).
- 4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).
- 5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.
- 6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრამების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით tiff ფორმატში. მიკროფოტო-სურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შეღებვის ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სუ-რათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.
- 7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.
- 8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფჩხილებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.
- 9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.
- 10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.
- 11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.
- 12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

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# WAYS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICACY OF ORTHOPEDIC TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SEVERE EXCESSIVE TOOTH WEAR

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Excessive tooth wear is currently one of the main problems of oral health [1,2]. This pathology is one of the most difficult for teaching in medical universities [3]. Excessive tooth wear affects both function and aesthetics. Teeth with excessive tooth wear cannot be effectively used for biting and chewing food [4]. The clinical picture of increased tooth wear is extremely diverse and depends on the degree of damage, topography, prevalence and duration of the process, its etiology, the presence of concomitant general pathology and lesions of the dento-facial system.

The pathological process can affect the teeth of one or both jaws, on one or both sides. In practice, there are cases of varying degrees of damage to the teeth of one or both jaws. The nature and plane of the lesion can be identical, but it can also differ. All this determines the diversity of the clinical picture of pathological tooth wear, which is significantly complicated with partial adentia of one or both jaws.

Patient complaints can be different and depend on the degree of the increased abrasion of teeth, topography and extent of the lesion, the duration of the disease, concomitant pathology. With absenceconcomitant lesions of the maxillofacial region, patients with pathological abrasion of teeth usually complain about cosmetic defect due to progressive loss of hard tissues of teeth, sometimes hyperesthesia of enamel and dentin, with acid necrosis - on tooth sensitivity and enamel roughness.

Excessive tooth wear includes mechanical attrition, abrasion, erosion. Mechanical attrition is the loss of occlusal surfaces of a tooth due to excessive pressure from the antagonist tooth. Abrasion is a lesion of tooth tissues on the buccal surfaces associated with forces caused by improper brushing of the teeth. Erosion is the loss of hard tissues of teeth from combined chemical-mechanical causes, mainly associated with acids from the diet.

There are several factors associated with various types of tooth wear [5–9]. As a rule, external factors of tooth erosion associated with food and diet [5]. Acid in the diet is the main cause of erosion. Food acids associated with acid erosion are found in citrus fruits or fruit juices, carbonated drinks, wine and vinegar. Important factors associated with teeth extraction are bruxism, chewing type, etc. [8]. Abrasion is usually associated with the influence of abrasive particles in toothpastes [9]. Excessive tooth wear treatment is complex and time consuming process [3].

In the absence of treatment, tissue wear progresses rapidly and the crowns of the teeth become significantly shorter.

The lower third of the face decreases, which is manifested by the formation of folds at the corners of the mouth. In persons with a significant decrease in bite, changes in the temporomandibular joint may occur and, as a consequence, there may be burning or pain in the mucous membrane, hearing loss and other symptoms common to low bite syndrome. With further progression of the process, the abrasion of the incisors reaches the necks.

The cavity of the tooth is visible through the dentin, but it is not opened due to the deposition of replacement dentin. In deep occlusion, the labial surface of the lower incisors contact the palatal surface of the maxillary incisors and these surfaces are significantly erased. The most pronounced tissue wear is observed in the case of the absence of a part of the teeth. [7].

For example, in the absence of molars, on which the ratio of the dentition normally depends, the incisors and canines are intensively erased, since they are overloaded. In addition, tooth displacement, bone resorption at the apex of the roots and interdental septa may occur due to overload. Quite often, tooth wear occurs due to improper design of removable and fixed dentures [8].

On numerous occasions, increased tooth wear occurs in a number of endocrine disorders - dysfunction of the thyroid, parathyroid glands, pituitary gland, etc. In this case, the mechanism of erasure is determined by a decrease in the structural resistance of tissues. In particular, increased tooth wear is found in cases of fluorosis, marble disease, Capdepon-Stainton syndrome, primary enamel and dentin underdevelopment [9].

In the case of pathological wear of the teeth, dysfunction of the masticatory muscles and the temporomandibular joint, due to a decrease in the interalveolar distance and a shortening of the lower third of the face is often observed. It is necessary to determine pain points by palpation, soreness or crunching in the temporomandibular joints, as well as the peculiarities of the movement of the articular heads of the lower jaw when opening and closing the mouth in patients suffering from muscle and facial pain. It is necessary to study radiographs, diagnostic models of the jaws to establish the correct diagnosis and an adequate plan of orthopedic treatment [1].

The first condition that should be resolved during treatment is the definition of etiological factors and their elimination [10, 11].

The second condition - is the restoration or compensation of the lost hard tissues of teeth. This can be done using different methods and technologies, depends on the experience of the dentist and the wishes of the patient. In many cases, all-ceramic crowns can be used as a treatment option, as well as metal-ceramic crowns, with the same success rate, if occlusal and other factors are considered and understood [12]. Restoration of the anatomical shape of worn teeth depends on the degree, type and form of the lesion.

The dentist should help the patient maintain the occlusal ratio obtained as a result of the treatment as long as possible. In this case, an individually designed prevention program helps, including professional hygiene, during which the condition of periodontal tissues and restoration structures are monitored. Frequently, the occlusal splint helps to preserve the restorations, minimizing the increased load during the night or day.

Treatment of increased tooth wear, complicated by a decrease in occlusal height, is carried out in several stages: 1) restoration of the occlusal height with temporary medical and diagnostic devices; 2) adaptation period; 3) permanent prosthetics.

At the first stage, the restoration of the occlusal height is carried out with the help of plastic dental and gingival aligners, removable plate or clasp prostheses with overlapping of the chewing surface of worn teeth. Such restoration can be instantaneous in the case of a decrease in the occlusal height to 10 mm from the height of physiological rest and stepwise - 5 mm every 1-2 months with a decrease of the occlusal height by more than

10 mm from the height of physiological rest. To establish the height of the future prosthesis, wax or plastic bases with bite rollers are made, the required «new» position of the lower jaw is determined and fixed in a conventional way in the clinic, X-ray control is mandatory. On radiographs of the temporomandibular joints with closed dentition in a position fixed with wax rollers, there should be a «correct» position of the articular head (on the slope of the articular tubercle), which is even on both sides. Only after that, this position is fixed with temporary prosthetic devices. [13]. The second stage is the adaptation period - required for the patient to completely get used to the «new» occlusal height, which occurs due to the restructuring of the myotatic reflex in the masticatory muscles and the temporomandibular joint. During this period, the patient should be under the supervision of the attending physician orthopedic dentist (at least 1 time per week, and in case of subjective discomfort, pain, discomfort, inconvenience when using medical diagnostic devices - more often). In the case of using fixed medical and diagnostic devices, the adaptation process proceeds faster compared to the restoration of the occlusal height with removable structures, especially plate structures. This is explained not only by the design features of the prostheses, but also by the fact that fixed aligners are secured with cement and patients use them constantly.

Third stage of treatment - permanent prosthetics - does not fundamentally differ in the type of denture designs used in the treatment of pathological tooth wear. It is important to note the need to use construction materials which guarantee the stability of the established occlusal height. The use of plastic on the chewing surface of bridges is inadmissible. It is preferable to use porcelain teeth, cast occlusal onlays for removable dentures. Counter inlays and crowns are used to stabilize the occlusal height. An important condition for achieving good results in permanent prosthetics is the manufacture of prostheses under the control of temporary medical and diagnostic aligners, as well as the phased production of permanent prostheses [14]. First, prostheses are made for one half of the upper and lower jaws in the area of the chewing teeth, while temporary aligners remain fixed in the frontal area and on the opposite half of both jaws. When fitting permanent prostheses, temporary aligners allow you to accurately set the occlusal height and optimal occlusal contacts in various phases of all types of occlusion to which the patient is adapted. After fixation of permanent dentures on one half of the jaws, temporary aligners are removed and the manufacture of permanent dentures for the rest of the dentition is started. Medical and diagnostic mouth guards are temporarily fixed for the period of manufacturing prostheses [15]. It should be noted the possibility of relapses in patients with pathological tooth wear on the background of bruxism and parafunction, which confirms the idea that only orthopedic interventions are insufficient without appropriate neuropsychiatric corrections [16].

Thus, well-known scientific works were carried out in the direction of studying the etiopathogenesis of excessive tooth wear associated with functional insufficiency and morphological inferiority of hard tissues of teeth, hereditary and congenital, endogenous character (disorders of the endocrine system and metabolism, impaired mineralization of hard tissues of teeth, chemical damage (acid necrosis, industrial hazards, abrasive dust, radiation necrosis of teeth), which in some cases allowed the authors to develop preventive measures. A number of studies are devoted to the third group of etiological factors, such as functional overload of teeth, which causes increased wear of teeth left after partial loss of teeth and overload of their parodontium. Medical errors in the design of prostheses and restora-

tion technologies for restoration of the crown part of the teeth can lead to functional overload, which leads to the occurrence of super contacts, leading to functional overload. However, there is no clear answer to questions about the features of the clinic, diagnosis and complex treatment of excessive tooth wear, combined with dentoalveolar anomalies, decreased occlusion, bruxism, parafunctions of the masticatory muscles, which can become etiological factors of excessive tooth wear and its complications. This is very important for the development of preventive and therapeutic measures that allow to suspend further teeth wear, contributing to a longer service of restorative structures used with excessive tooth wear of decompensated form.

To study the effectiveness of the action of transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) in the normalization of the masticatory muscles in the treatment of patients with severe excessive tooth wear.

Material and methods. We conducted a comparative study of 60 people with pronounced excessive tooth wear by measuring the electromyographic (EMG) activity of mm.masseter and temporalis during tooth compression ("Reporter" electromyograph, Biomedica, Italy) (Figs. 1, 2). The researchers were divided into two groups - in the first (30 people) preparation of the maxillofacial system for further prosthetics was carried out by wearing removable teeth guards, in the second group (30 people), TENS method was used together with mouth guards to rebuild the tone of the masticatory muscles. In both groups, an electromyographic research of mm.masseter and temporalis was performed after 1 week, 1 and 2 months of treatment. TENS of the temporal and masticatory muscles was performed in the amount of 8 sessions for 2 weeks.



Fig. 1. Pronounced excessive tooth wear of the teeth with a decrease in the height of the bite



Fig. 2. Removable teeth guard for gradual formalization of the height of the bite and function of the masticatory muscles

Table 1 Functions	l abayaatayistias a	f the left and wight	tamponal musales in	n patients of the first $g$	(n-20)
таріе 1. Ейпспопа	i cnaracieristics o	i ine ien ana rigni	temporai muscies ir	i batients of the arst g	roup (n=30)

Parameter	Group 1			
	7 days	1 month	2 months	
Ta (s)	0,46±0,03	0,36±0,02	0,31±0,02	
Trp (s)	0,41±0,02	0,33±0,02	0,30±0,03	
Α (μV)	114,2±0,3	130,0±0,3	144,2±0,4	
К	1,12±0,03	1,09±0,03	1,03+0,02	

Table 2. Functional characteristics of the right and left temporal muscles in patients of the second group (n=30)

Parameter	Group 2			
rarameter	7 days	1 month	2 months	
Ta (s)	0,50±0,03	0,39±0,04	0,38±0,03	
Trp (s)	0,29±0,04	0,35±0,03	0,37±0,05	
Α (μV)	133,6±0,7	160,0±0,7	161,3±0,6	
К	1,70±0,03	1,07±0,03	1,08+0,04	

Table 3. Functional characteristics of the right and left masticatory muscles in the 1st group of patients (n=30)

Danamatan	Group 1			
Parameter	7 days	1 month	2 months	
Ta (s)	0,40±0,05	$0,39\pm0,03$	0,38±0,04	
Trp (s)	0,28±0,03	$0,36\pm0,02$	0,35±0,03	
Α (μV)	134,0±0,5	150,3±0,6	167,1±0,5	
К	1,50±0,04	1,08±0,03	1,06+0,03	

**Results and discussion.** The characteristics of the bioelectric activity of the right and left temporal muscles in patients of the first group are presented in table 1.

The average amplitude of the biopotentials of m.temporalis in the phase of bioelectric activity after 1 week of treatment in patients of the first group was  $114,2\pm0,3~\mu V$  and significantly increased two months after the establishment of the teeth guard  $-144,2\pm0,4~\mu V$  (p<0,05).

The time period of activity (Ta) on the electromyogram of the temporal muscles 1 week after the start of treatment was  $0.46\pm0.03$  s. From 1 month of the study, this indicator of EMG began to go down  $(0.36\pm0.03$  s). The shortest time of the period of activity in an EMG research of the temporal muscles of patients of the 1st group was recorded for two months of using the teeth guard, where it was  $0.31\pm0.02$  s (p<0.05). In the future, the value of this indicator did not significantly change until the end of the study. The rest period (Trp) a week after the start of treatment was  $0.41\pm0.02$  s, but also stabilized after 2 months, when it was already  $0.30\pm0.03$  s (p<0.05).

The K coefficient (the ratio of the period of activity to the period of rest of the muscle) 1 week after the start of treatment in patients of the first group was  $1,12\pm0,03$  s. After 2 months, having obtained a value of  $1,03\pm0,02$ , the K coefficient remained stable at this level until the end of the examination period.

Thus, the results of EMG of the temporal muscles in patients of the first group show that high values of the average amplitude of the bioelectric activity of these muscles are achieved two months after the use of teeth guards. The K coefficient also approached one two months after the application of the teeth splint, which indicated the normalization of the contractile function of mm.temporalis.

The research data of the right and left temporal muscles in patients of the second group are shown in Table 2.

The average amplitude of m.temporalis biopotentials in the phase of bioelectric activity of the temporal muscles after 1 week of treatment was 133,2±0,034  $\mu V$ . After 1 month - 160,0±0.7  $\mu V$  (p<0,05). After 2 months, the value of the studied parameter did not significantly change.

The phase activity time (Ta) on the electromyogram 1 week after the start of treatment was  $0.50\pm0.03$  s. The shortest time of activity was recorded after a month - it amounted to  $0.35\pm0.03$  s (p<0.05). In the future, the value of this indicator does not significantly decrease by the end of the research. The time of rest period (Trp) a week after the start of treatment was  $0.29\pm0.04$  s, after 1 month, it was already equal to  $0.35\pm0.03$  s (p<0.05).

The K coefficient 1 week after the start of treatment was  $1,70\pm0,03$  s. After 1 month, its value became  $1,07\pm0,03$ .

Thus, the results of EMG mm.temporalis, high in amplitude, were observed in group 2 one month after the use of teeth guards and the use of TENS. The coefficient K also approached one, after one month of the installation of the teeth guards and the use of TENS, which indicated the normalization of the contractile function of mm.temporalis.

The research data of the right and left masticatory muscles in patients of the first group are shown in Table 3.

The average amplitude of the biopotentials in the phase of bioelectric activity of the masticatory muscles proper in the 1st group of patients reached their maximum value 2 months after the placement of the teeth guards and amounted to  $167,1\pm0,5~\mu V$  (p<0,05).

The K coefficient of masticatory muscles 1 week after application of the teeth guards was  $1,50\pm0,04$ . He began to approach one 2 months after the installation of the teeth guards and amounted to  $1,06\pm0,03$ .

In patients of the second group (Table. 4), the data of the study of electrographic indicators of masticatory muscles are presented in Table 4.

Parameter	Group 2			
rarameter	7 days	1 month	2 months	
Ta (s)	0,42±0,05	0,37±0,04	0,40±0,05	
Trp (s)	0,29±0,04	0,33±0,03	0,35±0,04	
Α (μV)	159,0±0,5	182,4±0,6	181,0±0,5	
К	1,50±0,03	1,02±0,03	1,07+0,05	

Table 4. Functional characteristics of the right and left masticatory muscles in patients of the second group (n=30)

The average amplitude of the biopotentials in the phase of bioelectric activity of the masticatory muscles proper reached the optimal value 1 month after the installation of the teeth guards and application of TENS and amounted to  $182,4\pm0,6~\mu V$  (p<0,05).

The K coefficient of masticatory muscles 1 week after application of the teeth guards and application of TENS was  $1,50\pm0,03$ . He began to approach one after 1 month of the installation of the teeth guards and TENS and amounted to  $1,02\pm0,03$ .

**Findings**. In patients with excessive tooth wear of the teeth and a significant decrease in the height of the bite, our preparation for prosthetics contributes to a more rapid increase in the average amplitude of biopotentials in the phase of muscle bioelectric activity and m.masseter, m.temporalis, a noticeable decrease in the duration of periods of activity and rest of the mm. masseter and mm.temporalis in the 2nd group of patients compared with the first group in each study period, which indicates a pronounced positive effect of using TENS together with the removable teeth guard to normalize the bioelectric activity of the masticatory muscles.

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# **SUMMARY**

# WAYS TO IMPROVE THE EFFICACY OF ORTHO-PEDIC TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SEVERE EXCESSIVE TOOTH WEAR

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Excessive tooth wear is currently one of the main problems of oral health. Excessive tooth wear affects both function and aesthetics. Teeth with excessive tooth wear cannot be effectively used for biting and chewing food. Treating excessive tooth wear is complex and time consuming. Studies on increasing the effectiveness of treatment of such patients are relevant.

The study involved 60 people with a significant degree of excessive tooth wear and a decrease in the height of the bite. We examined patients using measurements of the electromyographic (EMG) activity of mm.masseter and temporalis. The subjects were divided into two groups - in the first group (30 people), the maxillofacial system was prepared for further prosthetics by wearing a removable dental splint-teethguard, in the second group (30 people) we used both removable splint-teethguards and transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS). In both groups, an electromyographic study of mm.masseter and temporalis was performed after 1 week, 1 and 2 months of treatment.

In patients with excessive tooth wear and a significant decrease in bite height, our method of preparation for orthopedic treatment contributed to a more rapid normalization of mm.masseter and temporalis functions.

The results indicate a pronounced positive effect of the use of removable teeth guard and TENS on the normalization of the bioelectric activity of the masticatory muscles in the preparation of patients for orthopedic treatment of excessive tooth wear.

**Keywords**: pathological tooth wear, masticatory muscle activity, removable splint, transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation.

#### РЕЗЮМЕ

# ПУТИ ПОВЫШЕНИЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ОРТОПЕ-ДИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ВЫРАЖЕН-НЫМ ЧРЕЗМЕРНЫМ СТИРАНИЕМ ЗУБОВ

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Чрезмерное стирание зубов по сей день является одной из основных проблем здоровья полости рта. Чрезмерный износ зубов влияет как на функцию, так и на эстетику. Зубы с чрезмерным износом не могут эффективно использоваться для кусания и пережевывания пищи. Лечение чрезмерного износа зубов является сложным и трудоемким процессом. Исследования по повышению эффективности лечения таких больных по сей день весьма актуальны.

В исследовании приняли участие 60 лиц со значительной степенью чрезмерного износа зубов и с уменьшением высоты прикуса. Пациентов обследовали, используя измерения электромиографической (ЭМГ) активности mm.masseter и temporalis. Больные разделены на две группы: в I группе (n=30) челюстно-лицевую систему готовили к дальнейшему протезированию путем ношения съемной зубной шины-зубочелюстного протеза, во II группе (n=30) использовали как съемные шины-зубочелюстные протезы, так и чрескожную электростимуляцию нервов (TENS). В обеих группах электромиографическое исследование mm.masseter и temporalis выполнено спуся 1 неделю, 1 и 2 месяца после лечения.

У пациентов с чрезмерным износом зубов и значительным уменьшением высоты прикуса предложенный авторами метод подготовки к ортопедическому лечению способствовал более быстрой нормализации функции mm.masseter и temporalis.

Полученные результаты свидетельствуют о выраженном положительном влиянии применения съемных зубных кап и TENS на нормализацию биоэлектрической активности жевательных мышц при подготовке пациентов к ортопедическому лечению чрезмерного износа зубов.

რეზიუმე

კბილების მომატებული ცვეთის მქონე პაციენტების ორთოპედიული მკურნალობის ეფექტურობის ამაღლების გზები

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კბილების მომატებული ცვეთა წარმოადგენს პირის ღრუს ჯანმრთელობის ერთ-ერთ ძირითად პრობლემას, ვინაიდან მოქმედებს, როგორც მათ ფუნქციაზე, ასევე, ესთეტიკაზე. ასეთი კბილები ვერ იქნება ეფექტურად გამოყენებული საკვების მოკბეჩისა და დაღეჭვისათ-ვის. კბილების მომატებული ცვეთის მკურნალობა რთული და შრომატეგადი პროცესია. ამ ტიპის პათოლოგიის მქონე პაციენტების მკურნალობის ეფექტურობის ამაღლება მეტად აქტუალურია.

კვლევაში ჩართული იყო 60 პირი კბილების მო-მატებული ცვეთის მნიშვნელოვანი ხარისხით და თან-კბილვის სიმაღლის შემცირებით. პაციენტებში ელექტრომითგარფიულად შესწავლილია mm.masseter-ის და temporalis-ის აქტივობა. პაციენტები დაიყო ორ ჯგუფაღ: I ჯგუფში (n=30) ყბა-სახის სისტემა შემდგომი პროთეზირებისათვის მზადღებოდა მოსახსნელი პროთეზის (კაპის) ტარების გზით, II ჯგუფში (n=30) კი გამოყენებული იყო როგორც მოსახსნელი პროთეზები, ასევე, ნერვების კანგამტარი ელექტროსტიმულაცია (TENS). ორივე ჯგუფში mm.masseter-ის და temporalis-ის ელექტრომიოგრაფიული კვლევა ჩატარდა მკურნალობიდან 1 კვირის, 1 და 2 თვის შემდეგ.

აგტორების მიერ შემოთავაზებული ორთოპედიული მკურნალობისათვის მომზადების მეთოდი პაციენტებში კბილების მომატებული ცვეთით და თანკბილვის სიმაღლის მნიშვნელოვანი შემცირებით ხელს უწყობს mm.masseter-ის და temporalis-ის ფუნქციის უფროსწრაფ ნორმალიზებას.

მიღებული შედეგები მიუთითებს კბილების მოსახსნელი კაპების და TENS-ის დადებითი გავლენის შესახებ საღეჭი კუნთების ბიოელექტრული აქტივობის ნორმალიზებაზე პაციენტების ორთოპედიული მკურნალობისათვის მომზადების პროცესში კბილების მომატებული ცვეთის დროს.